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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/550,726	04/17/2000	Paul A. Revis	M00-031500	1485
22835	7590	07/27/2004	EXAMINER	
PARK, VAUGHAN & FLEMING LLP 508 SECOND STREET SUITE 201 DAVIS, CA 95616			LUDWIG, MATTHEW J	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2178	

DATE MAILED: 07/27/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/550,726	Applicant(s) REVIS, PAUL A. 	
	Examiner Matthew J. Ludwig	Art Unit 2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 April 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-45 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-45 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

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DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: RCE filed 4/19/04.
2. Claims 1-45 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 8, 15, 22, 30, and 38, are independent claims.
3. The rejection of claims 1-45 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Graham in view of Marimont has been withdrawn pursuant to the Applicant's proposed Amendment.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. **Claims 1-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Angiulo et al., USPN 6,275, 829 filed (11/25/1997) in view of Marimont et al., USPN 5,809,179 filed (5/31/1996).**

In reference to independent claim 1, Angiulo teaches:

A thumbnail image produced in place of an original image and a pointing device employed to select the thumbnail image in the Web page to activate the link and replace the image (compare to "*displaying a page in the graphical presentation, the page including the line drawing version of the graphical image, wherein the line drawing version is used in place of...*"). See column 6, lines 1-20. The reference demonstrates a similar technique of a user utilizing a mouse to input a command and displaying a replacement thumbnail image based on the user's input command. The reference further teaches a link that is used to provide direct

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access to the original image. Angiulo discloses that if the original image is in an existing Web page, the thumbnail image may be positioned in the existing Web page to replace the original image. The position of the thumbnail image in the Web page is also preferably selectable by the user, which provides a reasonable suggestion of allowing a user to place the replacement thumbnail image in the same position as the original image within the graphical presentation. See column 6, lines 27-35. The reference suggests a similar technique of utilizing the thumbnail image to occupy the same image space as the original image space (compare to “***displaying the full bitmap version of the graphical image, wherein displaying the full bitmap version of the graphical image causes the graphical image to replace the line drawing version...***”).

The reference does not explicitly disclose a ***line drawing*** version used in place of the graphical image in the graphical presentation. However, Marimont teaches an accurately rendered image version of an original image, which is an image that illustrates image regions and represents perceptually distinguishable image regions of the original image. The reference further discloses the rendered image ***resembling a line drawing of the original image***. See column 4, lines 43-57. Finally, the reference discloses the advantages of a compact image representation, which is achieved without significant loss of image information content. See column 7, lines 33-40. Marimont provides a reasonable suggestion of line drawings and the representation of images utilizing said line drawings. The drawings contain a reduced amount of data and would not consume a processors speed. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Angiulo and Marimont before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the image selection methods taught by Angiulo and include the line drawing techniques of Marimont, because it would have provided smaller and more

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proficient file size representations for larger views, which would speed the transfer of such files and allow for alternate representations of images within a web environment.

In reference to dependent claim 2, Angiulo teaches:

The thumbnail image is produced based upon the original image and is placed into a Web page in place of the original image. See column 6, lines 1-3.

In reference to dependent claim 3, Angiulo teaches:

A pointing device may be employed to select the thumbnail image in the Web page and activate the link. See column 6, lines 13-17.

In reference to dependent claim 4, Angiulo teaches:

Enables a user to automatically produce a thumbnail (sized) image in a new or existing web page to represent an original image selected in the existing Web page or from a directory. See column 7, lines 27-30.

In reference to dependent claim 5, 6, Angiulo teaches:

The reference further teaches a link that is used to provide direct access to the original image. Angiulo discloses that if the original image is in an existing Web page, the thumbnail image may be positioned in the existing Web page to replace the original image. The position of the thumbnail image in the Web page is also preferably selectable by the user. See column 6, lines 27-35. The reference suggests a similar technique of utilizing the thumbnail image to occupy the same image space as the original image space (compare to “*displaying the full bitmap version of the graphical image, wherein displaying the full bitmap version of the graphical image causes the graphical image to replace the line drawing version...*”).

The reference does not explicitly disclose a line drawing version used in place of the graphical image in the graphical presentation. However, Marimont teaches an accurately rendered image version of an original image, which is an image that illustrates image regions and represents perceptually distinguishable image regions of the original image. The reference further discloses the rendered image resembling a line drawing of the original image. See column 4, lines 43-57. Finally, the reference discloses the advantages of a compact image representation achieved without significant loss of image information content. See column 7, lines 33-40. Marimont provides a reasonable suggestion of line drawings and the representation of images utilizing said line drawings. The drawings contain a reduced amount of data and would not consume a processors speed. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Angiulo and Marimont before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the image selection methods taught by Angiulo and include the line drawing techniques of Marimont, because it would have provided smaller file size representations for larger views and alternate representations of images within a web environment.

In reference to dependent claim 7, Angiulo teaches:

The source of document may be accessed via network. Possible sources include e.g., the Internet, an intranet, LAN, WAN. See column 8, lines 57-67.

In reference to dependent claim 26, 34, 42, Angiulo teaches:

Various parameters are provided to the user to adjust the thumbnail image through drop down menus (compare to “allowing the producer of the graphical presentation to tune parameter used to generate the line drawing version of the graphical image”). See column 9, lines 30-67 and column 10, lines 1-35.

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The reference does not explicitly disclose a line drawing version used in place of the graphical image in the graphical presentation. However, Marimont teaches an accurately rendered image version of an original image, which is an image that illustrates image regions and represents perceptually distinguishable image regions of the original image. The reference further discloses the rendered image resembling a line drawing of the original image. See column 4, lines 43-57. Finally, the reference discloses the advantages of a compact image representation achieved without significant loss of image information content. See column 7, lines 33-40.

Marimont provides a reasonable suggestion of line drawings and the representation of images utilizing said line drawings. The drawings contain a reduced amount of data and would not consume a processors speed. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Angiulo and Marimont before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the image selection methods taught by Angiulo and include the line drawing techniques of Marimont, because it would have provided smaller file size representations for larger views and alternate representations of images within a web environment.

In reference to claims 8-14, the claims reflect the system comprising computer readable instructions used for performing the methods as claimed in claims 1-7, respectively, and in further view of the following, are rejected along the same rationale.

In reference to claims 15-21, the claims reflect the apparatus used for performing the methods as claimed in claims 1-7, respectively, and in further view of the following, are rejected along the same rationale.

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In reference to claims 22-25, 27, 28, and 29, the claims reflect similar limitations to those used for performing the line drawing methods as claimed in 1-7, and in further view of the following, are rejected along the same rationale.

In reference to claims 30-33, 35, 36, and 37, the claims reflect the system comprising computer readable instructions used for performing the methods as claimed in claims 1-7, and in further view of the following are rejected along the same rationale.

In reference to claims 38-41, and 43-45, the claims reflect the apparatus used for performing the methods as claimed in numbers 1-7, and in further view of the following are rejected along the same rationale.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-45 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Matthew J. Ludwig whose telephone number is 703-305-8043. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00am-5:00pm.

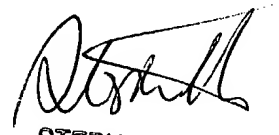
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on 703-308-5186. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

ML

July 13, 2004



STEPHEN S. HONG
PRIMARY EXAMINER